Efficient Farming

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

When speaking of farming, the words "spring pruning" are generally used when "dormant pruning" is really meant. Much of this dormant pruning can be accomplished during the winter months and it remains is generally a good time to commence operations. At this season there is more slack time in the orchard than at any other. If pruning is left until spring, the rush of spring work often arrives before the trees are all worked over in the orchard. The habit of leaving the dormant pruning until early spring, as a rule, results in one of two things, either a continuation of operations long after the sap has begun to move, with consequent poor healing of wounds; or results in unavoidably slipshop work over a large part of the orchard due to a desire to finish the pruning and get at other important seasonal operations. By making a start in the early winter, working on days when climatic conditions are not too severe, the work can be completed deeply enough in the season to avoid interference with early spring duties.

In planning pruning operations it should be borne in mind that a light pruning each year will keep a tree in better condition than heavy pruning at less frequent intervals. Pruning recommendations to-day are radically different from those of a few years ago. Those who are interested in the matter are advised to write to the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a copy of Bulletin No. 18 (new series), which deals with modern orchard practices, and outlines up-to-date pruning.

APIARY BEE DISEASES.

Comparatively few bee diseases exist, and these few may be divided into two classes, namely, those that attack the adult bees and those that attack the brood. Of the former there is but little known. The Isle of Wight disease, the cause of which has been recently found to be a mite located in the spiracles or breathing tubes of the bee, is so far unknown on this continent. Paralysis, another disease of adult bees, is of little importance in this part of the country. Bees affected by this ailment, the cause of which is unknown, tremble and have a dark, greasy appearance.

Diseases of the brood, however, are of much more concern to the bee keeper. The most important of these are: American Foulbrood, caused by an organism called Bacillus larvae, which will eventually destroy a colony unless man intervenes and treats it; European Foulbrood, caused by Bacillus pluton, which may be overcome by a strong colony; and Sacbrood, caused by an unknown, exceedingly minute organism.

The first two diseases every year cause very heavy losses throughout the country, and it should be each beekeeper's business to become familiar with the symptoms and the prescribed treament for such. If he has no literature on the subject he may secure a copy of "Bees' Diseases" from the Bee Division at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Great care is necessary in diagnosing as the application of the wrong treatment will but spread the disease. Should the beekeeper have doubts, he should forward a sample of diseased brood to the Bee Division for analysis, and thus prevent making a costly error.

Bee diseases are a menace to bees only. The organisms which cause these diseases have no effect on human beings; therefore the consumer of honey need have no fear whatever when he hears of their existence.

TRAINING OUR CHILDREN

[illegible] cheerfully turned out the [illegible] sewing baskets.

"I don't mind my basket," [illegible] Mother, because my fish[illegible] was in it. Rufus Brown [illegible] coming down the railroad to [illegible]

I said, "why don't you keep [illegible] in the box I gave [illegible]

[illegible] injured tone, "Sue took [illegible] her doll trunk."

[illegible] weakly. Crash! went a [illegible] under my rocker.

"You've broken my horse, Mother," I said. "I don't care so much any[illegible]

"He shouldn't have kept on the [illegible] I forgot to put him up. Well, so [illegible] Mother," and he went cheerfully [illegible] fishing hole.

I took around the disordered [illegible] the dear old room where we [illegible] so many happy hours of sweet [illegible] companionship my boy and girl and [illegible] I must find some way to teach [illegible] to be orderly," I told myself. [illegible] much time putting away [illegible] clothes that I could de[illegible] them in more important [illegible]

Yet I just will not nag [illegible] anything. I'd rather pick [illegible] them, and even let them be [illegible] by them to spoil their joy in our [illegible] and their feeling of comrade[illegible] with me." I felt sure there was [illegible] way, and I found it; his story [illegible] time.

When we were settled after our evening meal, we held a "Family [illegible]," as we call it. "My dear [illegible]," I began, in the make-be[illegible] way that we play so often, "I [illegible] that this family, including my[illegible] has fallen into bad habits."

"I am not smoking," began Tom.

"I haven't missed my spelling but [illegible] this week," volunteered Sue.

"No, and I have not stolen a pig, [illegible] dyed my hair green," I denied. "I insist that we as a family have a bad habit—one that wastes our [illegible] and makes our home look un[illegible]."

"Oh, mine, Mother, I can't think what it is," and Sue looked puzzled.

"I know," Tom suddenly cried. "Mother means that we don't put our things in the right places after we use them. Sue, you go right straight and empty your doll rags out of my box."

"I guess I won't, Mister, till you give up my dog grip. Mother he carried worms in it."

"Sister, children," I broke in, "let's make a game of it. First, we will each put things in their proper places. Let's play that everything has a home and make it stay there, except when in use. After every thing is home the game will begin. If either of us leaves anything out, away from its proper place, the one who sees it may claim a pin as a forfeit, and the one who forgot must immediately put the article in its home."

How everybody flew around putting things away! In no time the room looked as neat as a pin. At first, no one got a forfeit, but the next morning as Tom became very much interested in a book, Sue announced joyfully, "I claim a forfeit; your shoes are under the edge of the bed."

"I'll get you, Miss," grumbled Tom, as he gave her a pin, and he did.

"Pay me a forfeit for not emptying the bowl!" I heard him roar, a little later.

So went on. I paid as many forfeits as the others, but I no longer spent half of my time putting things away or looking for lost articles.

Broadcasting Stations Increase.

There are now 560 broadcasting stations in the United States and forty in Canada.

Perfect School Record.

One Rotherham (England) girl has not been absent from school or late for ten years.

Seed and Feed Analysis.

During the year ending March 31, last, as recorded in the report of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture for 1923-24, 11,291 samples of seed and feed were received and analyzed—the former for purity or germination and the latter for determination of ingredients—at the five laboratories conducted by the Dominion Seed Branch. Of the whole 2,864 samples were treated at the laboratory opened in Quebec last January, 14,892 at Ottawa, 8,831 at Toronto, 6,965 at Winnipeg, and 7,739 at Calgary. These samples come under the head of "Trade," referring to samples of seed sent in by merchants, farmers, and institutions; "Customs," referring to samples of seed taken from imported shipments by Customs officials; "Official" including both seed and feed samples taken by inspectors from lots which are sold or offered for sale and suspected of violating the Seeds Act or the Feeding Stuffs Act, on which prosecutions are based; "Feeding Stuffs," including all feeds, and in addition condiments and tonics sent in by farmers, merchants, and others who desire to know their approximate composition and value, and "Investigation," comprising all work of an experimental nature.

Farming in Northern Ontario.

Very thorough attention is paid to the needs of agricultural production in North Ontario by the Dominion Experimental Farm System. The Station at Kapuskasing, which is under the superintendency of Mr. Smith Ballantyne, consists of five hundred acres and has no fewer than a hundred and fifteen experimental projects under way, fifteen being devoted to animal husbandry, seventeen to field husbandry, thirty-nine to horticulture, eleven to cereals, twenty-one to forage plants, and the balance to poultry, apiary and fibre plants. Progress on all is reported in the Superintendent's report from 1923, for which can be gathered much valuable information relative to live stock treatment and soil production in the district. Broad beans, for instance, are recommended to be grown in every garden of northern Ontario. The average of other beans obtained in a thirty-foot row last year was 16.61 quarts. The average yield of a thirty-foot row of beets was 20 pounds 8 ounces. The average yield of a similar row of carrots was 23 pounds 14.6 ounces. The average yield of twelve plots of cabbage, was 38 pounds, 4 ounces; of cauliflower 15 pounds, 9 ounces, from 20 plants; of celery, 83 pounds, 11.4 ounces from a fifty foot row, and so on as regards the cultivation and yield of many other kinds of farm products. Especially interesting are the particulars given relative to the rotation of crops, the cost of production, cultivation of ensilage crops, care of cattle, winter treatment of poultry and apiary methods.

Not to be Called Smart.

"So you think Maome's a smart girl?"

"Sure she's a smart girl!"

"Smart—nothing—she can't even make her chewing gum pop!"

Jeis In Japan.

Japanese do not care for dogs and cats as pets in the house. Their favorite is a singing insect, which is kept in a cage which hangs from the eaves of the house.

Clinic for Behavior.

A behavior clinic for children has been established in Cleveland.

Poultry

Those who are using artificial lights to increase winter egg production sometimes reason that if a little is good more is better, and so increase the length of the working day beyond the safety point.

It is a comparatively easy matter to get a flock to laying at better than 50 per cent. by the use of lights, but experience has proved that in most cases those who do this lose out in the long run.

Forcing production beyond a reasonable percentage is certain to be followed sooner or later by a slump and perhaps a partial molt so that the average egg yield for the year may fall below what might have been obtained without the use of lights.

Unless one has had previous experience with the practice he will do well to use only enough light to bring the flock up to 40 per cent. production during the winter.

Although hens can be made to produce well in both very cold and very warm climates it is always true that extreme variations in temperature have an unfavorable effect on any flock.

Uniformity of temperature in the henhouse is highly desirable. Fowls will stand a great deal of cold if it is a constant condition and the house is kept dry.

When a warm day comes, following a cold spell, it is probably just as important to lower the temperature by extra ventilation as it is to hold in as much of the heat as possible on cold days.

In a well-built house it is possible to reduce extreme variations in temperature to a much greater extent than one might at first think to be the case.

Indians Continue to Prosper on Farms.

The continued advancement and growing prosperity of the Indians of the three Prairie Provinces as indicated in recent reports of this year's farming operations confirm the belief which officials of the Department of Indian Affairs have long held, that given a fair opportunity and proper instruction the Indians would in time become self-supporting and independent. Both in grain growing and in cattle raising these wards of the Government have shown that they can successfully compete with the white man, and they are also rapidly adapting themselves to other lines of farming.

The Indians this year sowed approximately 70,000 acres of land. Iron was well put in and notwithstanding the unfavorable growing conditions throughout the season, it is confidently expected the yield will equal the million-and-a-quarter-bushels return of last year. Between fifty and sixty machines, almost wholly operated by the Indians, were required to thresh the harvest. An ample supply of hay for the Indians' own use has also been put up.

Very few cattle losses were suffered by the Indians in the Prairie Provinces during the winter, and as the natural increase was good their herds have enlarged by over 6,000 head. Indian cattle in Alberta and Saskatchewan are said to be equal to any grade in these provinces, and last year two lots entered in the Winnipeg Stock Feeder Show were awarded first and third prizes. In addition to the cattle, the Indians own over 22,000 head of horses and about 2,400 head of other stock.

Looking towards their future welfare, educational work among the Indians has been expanded. Several new schools have been built recently and others are under construction. Last year the total enrolment of Indian school children was 13,723, approximately one-third of these being in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Agricultural instructors have been employed on some of the reserves, with the result that grain growing and stock raising methods have been greatly improved.

Results on Blood Reserve.

During the last two years all the Indians on the Blood Reserve have been removed to and established in the southern portion of the reserve, where the soil is well adapted for grain growing. This year 5,000 acres under summer fallow and over 7,000 acres in wheat, which yielded about 32 bushels per acre and graded No. 1. Their farms vary in size from 65 to 175 acres. These Indians are carrying on their farming operations without any assistance from the Department in the way of plant and during the last two years have spent over $100,000 in equipment. Most of them are well provided with good quality machinery and suitable buildings. In the outlying districts, however, hunting, trapping, and fishing are still followed by the Indians and provide their main source of livelihood, and possibly will continue to do so until the hunting grounds are encroached upon by civilization.

Removing Pushed-In Corks.

Corks sometimes slip down into the bottle, and getting them out is a hard job. Here is a simple method that will often get results:

Grease the inside of the neck of the bottle. Then put the bottle in very cold water or in the ice box for a while (do not fill with water). When it is cool, take a wire and get the cork up as far in the neck as possible, shutting the neck of the bottle tighly with it. Now hold the bottle over a flame or immerse all of it except the neck under hot water. The cork will come out with a bang.

The explanation to this is quite simple. The cool air has contracted when placed in the ice box. The air is then shut in the bottle and the heating of the air causes the air to expand and force the cork out. Try it some time.

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME

C. H. Wellington

Greasing Pump Leathers.

Don't grease pump leathers. I purchased a pitcher pump for a lift of about 22 feet above the water level in the well. The dealer, whom I knew to be reliable, said that the style of pump I selected should give good service up to 25 feet of lift. There was not much margin, so reasoning from experience with automobile cylinders, I decided to lubricate the leather to insure better suction—so I thought.

The pump gave poor service, requiring frequent priming, and it also failed to deliver as much water for the effort as I had been accustomed to get from a similar pump used for shorter lift.

When I took it back to the dealer, he observed grease on the leather and stated that a surprisingly large number of complaints of poor service from pumps was due to the mistake of greasing pump leathers. "Some pumps will not pump at all if the leathers are greased," he explained. I put on a new leather, cleaned the cylinder of grease and the pump has given excellent service ever since.

Grease gives a glazed surface to leather and reduces rather than increases the suction of a pump-plunger. "The best care you can give pump leathers," the pump expert explained, "is none at all. Don't put anything on them or handle them more than necessary. Sand is the worst enemy of a pump leather and is the cause of most needs for replacement."—D. S. B.

Do not parents know that children are very impressionable and are easily influenced by the right kind of example; and by inculcating proper ideas and ideals?

Catching Rats Wholesale.

An uncle of mine once showed me a method by which he rid his farm of rats. He said he always carried on his campaign against the rats during a dry season when the rats were forced to hunt for water to drink. Here is the plan:

Tubs and large buckets filled about two-thirds full of oats are placed in all of the granaries and barns. Enough water is poured over the oats to make about four or five inches of water in the bottom of the tub or bucket of oats. For three or four days these tubs and buckets are left in the barns and granaries. The rats soon learn there is water in the bottom of the vessels and dig down through the oats and drink it. They get in the habit of coming to these watering places.

About the fourth night all of the tubs are emptied, filled about two thirds full of water, and over the top of the water is scattered some oats and hay chaff. The rats are so in the habit of coming to the tubs for drinks that during the night they come and leap over the edges into the water and are drowned.

One night my uncle caught twelve rats in a half-bushel bucket and 84 in a washtub.—R. E. D.

Midnight and Noonday.

I love the clouded midnight in
My sweetheart's eyes;
The midnight in her hair
I love to see;
But more than those I love my dearly
prize
The unclouded noonday splendor
Of the summer skies
That shine about me when she sings
for me.

DOMINION'S FORESTRY SITUATION.

Need for Adequate Protection of Natural Timber Lands and Sane Utilization.

The outstanding necessity in the forestry situation throughout Canada to-day is, firstly, in the appreciation of what forestry really is; secondly, in the definite and appropriately balanced appreciation of several phases of forestry in our practical everyday timber business. Setting aside those who neither know nor care what forestry is, the public may be divided into three classes: first, those that conceive of forestry as consisting solely of fire protection; second, those who consider that it is tree-planting; third, those who know that it not only embraces both of these fields of endeavor, but also far more.

Fire protection is of fundamental importance, and only as its problems are solved for various districts will it be economically practical to apply the more intensive methods of forestry proper; for many years it necessarily absorb the greatest amount of time and energy on the part of the various forest services, yet even when the ideal is reached—fire-proof forests, Canada-wide, we shall not even then have attained the objects of forestry.

More Than Tree-Planting.

Nor does forestry consist merely in tree planting. A brief comparison between tree-planting, as a means of perpetuating the forest, and the method of natural regeneration through proper care of existing forests, will give a clearer perspective as to the main forestry problems facing Canada to-day. Recognizing that under proper management and protection timber has the power of reproducing itself naturally; knowing, on the other hand, that, with bare land and with seed it is possible to establish forest growth which in the course of years may be built up into a stand of valuable timber; it is well to consider which of these two broad methods is the more applicable to Canadian conditions.

Planting may entail expenditures varying from $15 to $25 per acre—even more, if heavy transportation charges have to be met. The definite tangible results secured by this method, however, strongly appeal to the public imagination; so much so, that people are liable to overlook the relative cost. As nowhere in Canada are amounts greater than 3 or 4 cents per acre being expended in the protection of natural woods (usually very much less than that), it is evident that the use of funds at rates of from $15 to $25 per acre over comparatively small areas would entirely exhaust forestry appropriations, leaving nothing for the protection and administration of the valuable timber resources made available by nature.

As a result of intensive utilization in earlier years, there was necessity for engaging in extensive planting operations in Europe; in Great Britain it is only by such means that the forest can be re-established. While the method of artificial reforestation provides for more rapid and more consistent growth, the method has nevertheless inherent disadvantages, altogether aside from cost, which even in Europe are causing the authorities to return to methods more closely approximating those of nature. This being the experience in countries where forestry has been practised for generations, how foolish it would be for Canada to consider planting as her main problem in providing future timber supplies. Undoubtedly Canada will engage to a considerable extent in plantations, for only by this means can certain neglected areas be brought once more to a state of productivity. The high cost of planting is the price which must be paid for past carelessness in the treatment of natural forests; to those costs we must submit if in some districts we are to have anything else than weeds and waste. Having re-established the forest on such waste lands, however, future methods of forest regulation will aim once more at natural regeneration.

Canada's Main Problem.

Notwithstanding the local or regional importance of tree-planting projects, Canada must be careful not to lose sight of the fact that her main problem lies in the rational treatment of natural forest lands. Aside from Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, Canada's total forest area is nearly 1,250,000 square miles, of which more than 440,000 square miles is rated as merchantable and accessible forest. The logical course, therefore, is to improve fire protection until it is really effective, otherwise circumstances will inevitably impose production costs of $4, $5, or $6 per cord (double that amount per thousand feet) on our wood material.

Canada must recognize as her main forestry problem the more adequate protection of natural timber lands, and the utilization of the latter under methods which encourage the reproduction of timber. She must abandon the wasteful methods which are nothing more than "timber-mining," and adopt in their place the methods of cropping timber. Only by such methods may Canada hope to retain for long her position as a contributor to the world's softwood markets.

The Sunday School Lesson

JANUARY 6

Christ's Triumphal Entry. Blessed be the King that Lord.

ANALYSIS.

I. JESUS PROCLAIMS HIS ROYALTY, 29-34.

II. THE TRIUMPH-HYMN OF HIS DISCIPLES, 37-40.

III. THE SORROW OF THE KING, 41-44.

INTRODUCTION—The triumphal entrance of Jesus into Jerusalem marks his consent to the public proclamation of his Messiahship. This office constituting the divine secret of his life had been disclosed to him at his baptism; later, at the close of the Galilean ministry, it was revealed to his disciples: now, by Jesus' own act, it is announced quietly to the nation. It is important to mark the time of the announcement: just a week before Jesus' death on the cross. While the course of life still stretched before him, Jesus kept the mystery secret; now, when about to die, he lifts the veil aside, and steps into the office of the promised King.

It is important also to note the manner of the announcement. Jesus enters Jerusalem, not as conqueror, warrior, but as Prince of Peace, who by his death reconciles men to God. This is brought out by the special arrangements which Jesus makes for his reception in the Holy City. He enters in the garb of civic life, and in sending for the colt, he has in mind the prophecy in Zechariah, which promises joy to Jerusalem through the coming to it of a King of righteousness, who brings salvation. "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion . . . behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, even upon a colt, the foal of an ass," Zech. 9:9). Jesus fulfils the poetry of the prophecy to the letter, and for the same reason, and because all the circumstances of Jesus' entrance proclaim him King of Peace, Luke expressly includes in the hymn which follows the salutation, "Peace in heaven and glory in the highest."

The escort or attendants of Jesus on this triumphal journey are the whole multitude of his disciples. They are not merely the Twelve, that is, but a large company of obscure followers. They celebrate his mighty deeds as they go along, and they look forward with joy to the setting up of the kingdom in the Holy City. From many, if not all, of these joyous anthems is the solemn shadow of the cross entirely concealed. But Jesus rejoices greatly in their warm-hearted and childlike demonstrations, and defends them against the charge of speaking blasphemy.

Luke alone tells us that Jesus, coming into sight of the city, wept over it, and predicted the tragic fate which would fall on it at the hands of the Romans through its impenitence and rejection of God's terms of peace. This thought of the disaster that hung over Jerusalem if it continued deaf to God's call was often before the mind of Jesus, and provoked a flood of tears at this supreme moment when he was about to offer himself as a sacrifice on behalf of the nation. It does not appear that any others than his disciples even now recognized Jesus as the Messiah.

I. JESUS PROCLAIMS HIS ROYALTY, 29-34.

V. 29. Of the two places named, Bethany and Bethphage, the latter meaning "House of Figs," lay nearer to Jerusalem, and marked the limit, so far as religious regulations such as the Sabbath-law, were concerned. On the Mount of Olives, which lay between the two villages, ancient prophecy proclaimed that God would one day reveal himself (Zech. 14:1-5), and many in Israel were therefore, expecting the Messiah to appear there.

Vs. 30-34. It does not appear whether the colt stood in readiness by previous arrangement of any kind. The reason which the disciples were to give, if any one objected to the taking away of the animal, was that the Lord had need of him. Jesus, as Messiah, exercises his royal right for the time to use the property of his subjects. It is specially mentioned that the colt was a young one, never yet ridden: this is to bring out its special fitness for the Messiah's use.

Vs. 35, 36. The disciples enthusiastically apparel the colt for Jesus, and spread their cloaks under him as he advances forward. The other evangelists mention that they also strewed the road with palm branches and garlands of green stuff, such as were used at the Feast of Tabernacles.

II. THE TRIUMPH-HYMN OF HIS DISCIPLES, 37-40.

V. 37. The moment for raising the hymn of praise is the moment when the procession, passing the crest of Olivet, comes into sight of Jerusalem. The whole city with its towers and battlements, as well as its holy temple, is before them. Then, as if at a signal, the whole company starts singing, giving thanks to God for all the "mighty deeds" which Jesus had done.

V. 38. The first verse of the anthem as given here by Luke, is from Ps. 118, verse 26. It runs in the Psalm thus: "Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord," and the words were generally used as a greeting to pilgrims coming up to the city for the Passover. Here the salutation is applied to Jesus as the Messiah, and is given by Luke in the form: "Blessed be *the King* who comes in the name of the Lord. It is followed by other words, recalling the angel-song heard by the shepherds of Bethlehem: "Peace in heaven, and glory in the highest." This means that God's purpose to reconcile men to himself, and so to make his glory seen, is now being accomplished in Jesus' last great act of self-sacrifice.

Vs. 39-40. Envious Pharisees want to suppress this joyous acclamation, but Jesus defends his loyal followers and contrasts their warm-hearted enthusiasm with the invidious silence of the religious leaders of the nation, saying that if his disciples were to be silenced, the very stones would cry out for shame.

III. THE SORROW OF THE KING, 41-44.

Vs. 41-44. Tears start from Jesus' eyes at the sight of the city, now looking so peaceful in the spring sunshine, but so soon to be laid in dust and ashes. Nevertheless God's just will must be done. If Jerusalem only knew "the things which belong unto peace!" If it only realized that God was now making his final offer of reconciliation through the Messiah! But it is impenitent, and soon utter ruin will be sweeping over it. The terms of the prediction show that the Roman destruction of Jerusalem in the year 70 is in the evangelist's mind. Jerusalem did not realize, till it was too late

School Lesson

ANUARY 6

19: 29-44. Golden Text—
neth in the name of the
19: 38.

e time of its visitation" by the
siah.

"GLORY IN THE HIGHEST," v. 38.
the o[illegible] Jews always associated rest
n to[illegible] with praise of God. Philo,
ntemporary of St. Paul, tells a
y to illustrate this. They say,
n God had finished making the
ld, he asked one of the angels if
e was wanting on land or on sea,
ir or in heaven. The angel answ[illegible] that all was perfect; one thing
l desired, speech to praise God's
ds, or to recount them, which
be their praise. And the Father
oved the angel's words, and not
terwards there appeared this
ngel with the muses and with
e Jewish race. Philo tells the
e and adds: "It belongs peculiarly
God to help, and it is the work of
eatures to give him thanks."
Zohar, a later discussion of Jew
ript[illegible]ure, says, "There are halls in
eavens above that open but to
ose of song." And the Shorter
tech[illegible]ism puts it in a large way, if
what enigmatically: "Man's chief
is to glorify God and to enjoy him
ver."

A QUEEN'S ADORATION.

It is well known that when Queen
ria was crowned in 1837, there
as at least one unexpected incident
the coronation ceremony. The
Queen was told that though
people arose during the cere-
ny it was to remain seated. When
e great choir sang "The Messiah,"
ndel of the young Queen was over
rcome, and when that part of
e Hallelujah Chorus was reached
e choir burst forth into ex-
ltant song, naming Christ "King of
ngs and Lord of Lords," the entire
udience arose and bowed their heads.
It was that the Queen was overcome. She could no longer remain
ated. She arose from her seat and
owed her head with the others.

A Mail-Shopping Plan.

n Munson, who lives in my local-
, has a mail-shopping plan that
s him time and money. The plan
mple and inexpensive, and he put
o effect by calling on a neighbor
owned a typewriter, and having a
et of order blanks printed as
ows:

..., 19.., J. H. Munson will the following articles shipped to
NEW FARM, by parcel post your store:

Article	Size	Model

d that when this order is shipped, my cheque will be mailed you

en some article is needed on
r Farm, Munson fills in the
m with his pen, addresses the en-
e to the city dealer and a two-
mp takes it on its way. The
handles the order according to
ections, and sends his bill. Next
nson mails his payment cheque
the transaction is finished.

began this plan by calling at the
ores and showing the dealers
e blank." Munson explained to
m arranged the manner of pay-
and left them my address and
number. By so doing, I seldom
y trouble in getting an order
a store happens not to have
article in stock, I am notified
mediately. If a substitute is want-
simply fill out another blank
d, as soon as I decide what
want. There is no argu-
ng by letter to write, and
saves a long trip to town
day.

the blanks were printed
for repair and hardware or-
now use them for everything
m buckles to a pound of
the grocery line it is neces-
, of course, to alter the form-
using the "size" and "mo-
ns for other description.
the heading on these
t able to place an order at
and have it delivered to my
en I need it. To get best
this way, I plan my wants
write down the needed
the blank, and mail it be-
is forgotten. If an order
be a large one, I mail two
dividing the goods into
shipments.

carry a number of these
with me, even when I am away
e, and when I think of some-
ed on the farm, I fill one
can do my shopping wherever
post office or rural route.
've kept careful account of the
and parcel-post charges on
uring the past year; also
of gasoline, team work and
ved by my former method.
ference has paid me for the
ark system many times over."

Canadian Seed Exhibit at Wembley.

[illegible] value and interest, was
dian seed exhibit at the Brit-
[illegible] Exhibition at Wembley.
[illegible] of seed, of approximate-
[illegible] pounds each, were as-
[illegible] in Ottawa and shipped to
[illegible] care of the Canadian Ex-
[illegible]missioner by the Dominion
[illegible]t of Agriculture. Suitable
to illustrate seed production
[illegible]ning and sheaves of grain,
and clovers for decorative pur-
[illegible]s a part of the exhibit.
[illegible]rial, says the Dominion
[illegible] of Agriculture in his report
[illegible]-24, was collected from vari-
[illegible]minion and provincial plant
stations, individual growers,
wholesale seed trade, and in-
[illegible]st prize Canadian cham-
exhibits at the larger Can-
[illegible]shows and at the International
Grain Show, Chicago.